241 with mixed plants are also maintained, but these gardens may be miles
423 away from their owners' houses and on outer Nilgiri slopes. Because
428 land is divided equally among sons upon a father's death, extensive
land fragmentation has taken place. To prevent further fragmentation,
there is now a tendency for sons to share and jointly manage land.
311 Communal pastures are close enough to permit the keeping of livestock
361 in communities. Individually owned and communal plots covered with
245 acacia, eucalyptus, and temperate fruit trees now occur near Badaga
137 communities. Due to intensive or slowly continued tempera*e forest
318 clearance, only a few small remnant patches of natural fore min
on the slopes near many hamlets and villages.

The outstanding features of Badaga hamlets and villages are the
361 house-rows with compacted earth courtyards edged by low walls (Figure
351 17). House rows within a single community usually parallel each other
and are frequently aligned in an easterly-westerly direction, but on
361 flatter terrain they may surround a courtyard on two sides. Because
364 the Badagas consider it sinful to throw waste water toward the sun,
783 Lord Shiva's emblem, through alignment of houses in an easterly-west-
erly direction housewives may throw waste water through the back door
or over the front courtyard wall without throwing it toward the sun.
841 One dwelling within a community house-row is set apart as a confinement
place for menstruating women or women undergoing a postnatal pollution
368 period. In addition to dwellings, house-like temples are built into
243 house-rows. Grain is threshed and agricultural produce or firewood is
• 313 dried on the courtyards. These also serve as playgrounds for children,
857 as sites for performance of ceremonial rites, and as dance arenas
796
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